



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

Crypto Data and Finance

Igor Makarov
LSE

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Agenda

- Crypto data
- Blockchain analysis of the Bitcoin market

Crypto data

- Off-chain: Not recorded on the blockchain
 - CEX and other centralized intermediaries
- On-chain: Recorded on the blockchain
 - Coin transfers
 - dApps (smart contracts automating financial services)

Off-chain data

- Crypto CEX operate similar to traditional exchanges
 - Limit order book
 - Spot and derivatives contracts
 - Investor level data are proprietary
- Current book level and transaction data are typically freely available via exchange APIs
- Historical data
 - Exchange-on-exchange basis
 - Public web-sites, e.g., <http://api.bitcoincharts.com/v1/csv/>
 - Specialized data providers, e.g., Kaiko
- Exchanges are non-integrated: A unique laboratory for studying arbitrage and price formation, see e.g., Makarov and Schoar (2020)

On-chain data

- Blockchain technology introduces new ways of storing data and new set of intermediaries
- Data
 - Transactions are public
 - Pseudonymous cryptocurrency addresses
- New intermediaries
 - Validators (miners)
 - dApps

Data challenges

- Crypto addresses are easy to generate \Rightarrow potentially many addresses belong to the same entity
- Link anonymous addresses to real-life entities
- Processing smart contract data
- Cross-chain analysis

Blockchain analysis of the Bitcoin market

- Systematic analysis of the Bitcoin market using blockchain data
 - We build a novel Bitcoin database and methodology for identifying information about the main market participants
- Three major pieces of analysis:
 - **Network structure:** Analyze the transaction volume and network structure of the main market participants
 - Exchanges are central entities; 75% of volume is linked to exchanges
 - **Ownership concentration:** Document the ownership concentration of the largest bitcoin investors
 - High concentration: top 0.01% investors control 24% of bitcoins in circulation
 - **Miners:** Study the concentration and regional composition of miners who ensure the integrity of the Bitcoin blockchain
 - High concentration: 50 miners often control 50% of the total market

Data construction (1)

- Use the BlockSci program to convert raw data into a database
- Clustering: The Bitcoin community developed clustering heuristics to assign addresses to the same entity. We start with the most conservative Union-Find algorithm
 - All transactions that share inputs belong to the same entity

tx:efb3f80304532ebc80163bf5f75fa8a94a39a8b0807b99703b6b646c17af5bf		0.71181988 BTC	Fee: 0.001114 BTC	
←prev tx:	3EocBKm4AgtX6Bj7P8HoljoVhCTZNWNP5q	-0.32260219 BTC	3JGTTdXUwSDmb6mWpD4CaXym6KTdTPe	0.00800588 BTC
←prev tx:	3KA8RU8rmQEMVwXSQPSBKqgewZw63Upfax	-0.30801589 BTC	3HLUD8s8C4wKfaNTJ1n9D3NkpcNMLMgJWkk	0.71188887 BTC
←prev tx:	33QJiYpkQzYf5BNbCzHfWowhco77ag18g	-0.08302023 BTC		
←prev tx:	14Jf6bdZhpJPEwTCgd7RWXRJUsMocqfn	-0.00310254 BTC		
←prev tx:	3DqmyW4NLHgNGP7T3GzgsNe1sx88rKyaB	-0.00168388 BTC		

- Lower bound on the size of individual entities, since with a bit of effort a user can ensure any address is used only once and not mixed with other user's addresses in the same transaction

Data construction (2)

- Link addresses to real-life entities using public and proprietary sources
 - Scrape cryptocurrency blogs and websites, such as Reddit, Blockchain.info, bitcointalk.org, etc
 - State-of-the-art database of crypto entities from Bitfury Crystal Blockchain, one of the leading providers of anti-money-laundering tools
- Most complete information about crypto entities that have been used in academic research
 - We cover 3,500+ of the largest entities
 - 700+ exchanges and OTC desks, 113 gambling sites, 57 on-line wallets, 120+ mining pools and miners, 400+ scammers, 1700+ dark net marketplaces and illegal services

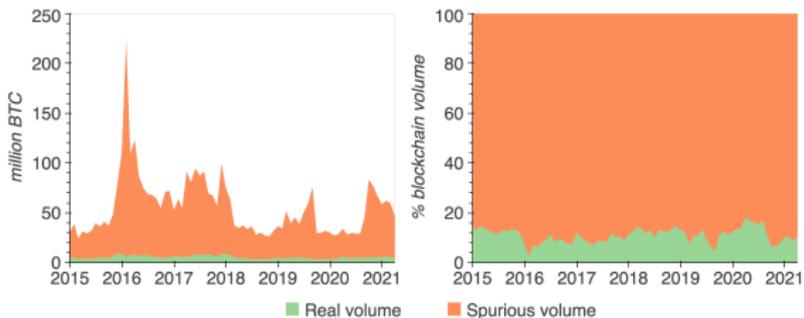
Data construction (3)

- We develop methodology to obtain information about other important Bitcoin entities:
 - To make sure that we are not missing major players on the blockchain, we analyze the top 10,000 unknown clusters with the largest Bitcoin volume
 - We use the observed transaction patterns of known exchanges and OTC brokers to infer which unidentified clusters are likely exchanges or OTC brokers
 - To analyze ownership concentration we need to differentiate between addresses belonging to individual investors and those belonging to intermediaries
 - We use graph analysis and examine utilization pattern to separate intermediary and individual accounts
 - We identify miners by tracing rewards distribution of the largest mining pools to individual miners

Transaction Volume and Network Structure

Spurious Volume

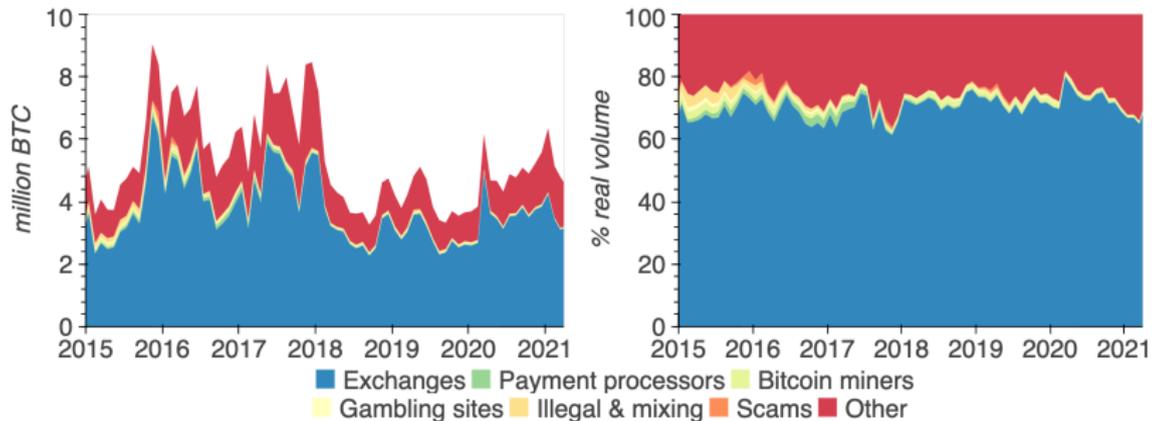
- The UTXO design and the preference of many of users for anonymity lead to spurious volume: transactions where an address sends its balance to itself or to another address controlled by the same entity



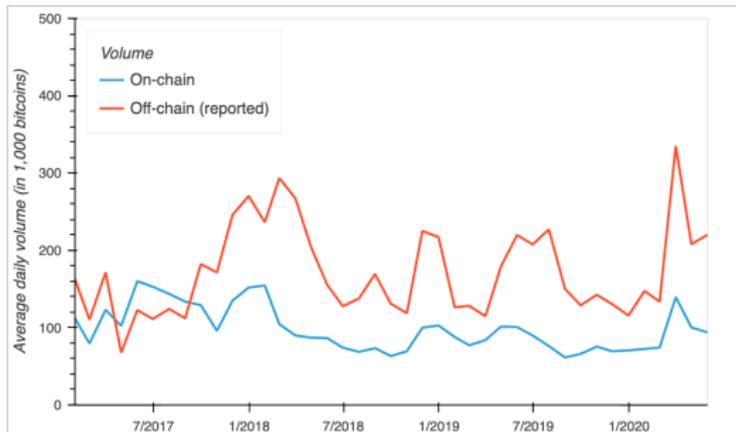
- The number of new addresses or nominal volume might not be meaningful statistics

Real Volume Decomposition

- Majority of volume on the Blockchain is for trading activity



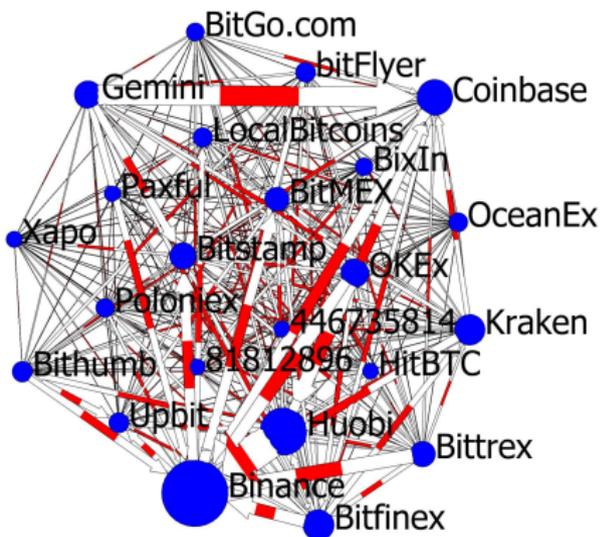
Off-chain and one-chain exchange volume



- Trading volume of BTC against the four major fiat currencies and two stablecoins: USD, EUR, JPY, KRW, USDT, and USDC
- The weekly correlation is 44%

Bitcoin Network

- Exchanges are central entities and are highly interconnected



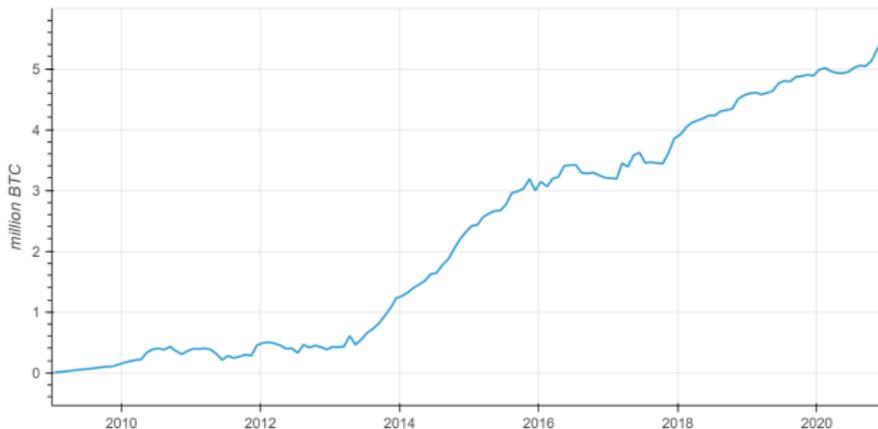
- Ex: Network of entities that receive > 500K BTC over 2018-2020
 - 18 exchanges, 3 online wallets, 2 unknown entities — likely large OTC trading desks
 - Almost a complete graph

Ownership of Bitcoin

Ownership of Bitcoin

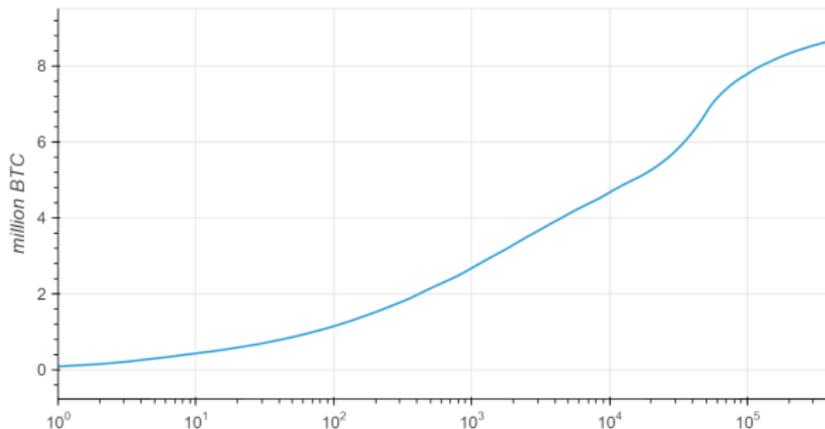
- Important to understand ownership and concentration of Bitcoin holdings
 - Determines who will benefit most from wider adoption. A select few investors or the general public?
- A challenging task:
 - More than just tracing “rich list” of addresses with large balances
 - Many addresses belong to exchanges and other intermediaries that hold bitcoins on behalf of many investors
- We use graph analysis and examine utilization pattern to separate intermediary and individual accounts

Intermediary Ownership



- As of Dec 2020, exchanges and other intermediaries held 5.5M BTC

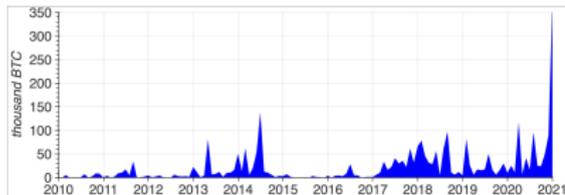
Individual Ownership



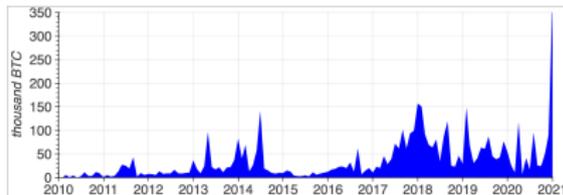
- As of Dec 2020, individuals held 8.5M BTC
- High concentration of ownership:
 - top 1000 investors control around 3M BTC
 - top 10,000 - 5M BTC

Individual Ownership: Lost coins

- Some people might have lost their private keys
- Check when an address was used last time



top 1K



top 10K



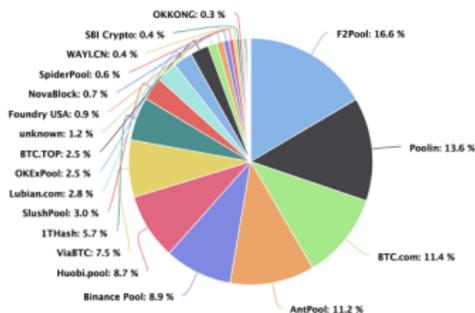
- The balance of the smallest cluster in the 1000 list is 900 BTC and in the 10,000 list is 93 BTC
- Bitcoin reached \$1000 for the first time in 2014 and stayed above \$1000 since 2017.

Benchmarking Concentration

- Saez and Zucman (2020) show as of 2020, the wealth share of the top 1% households in the US is more than 35% of wealth, and the top 0.1% hold about 16%.
- Estimates from Crypto.com suggest 71 million holders of Bitcoin as of January 2021. Top 7,100 holders (0.01% of all Bitcoin holders) hold 4.5 million bitcoins, which is 24% of all bitcoins in circulation
- Thus, the concentration of Bitcoin wealth is significantly higher than the wealth distribution of the US population

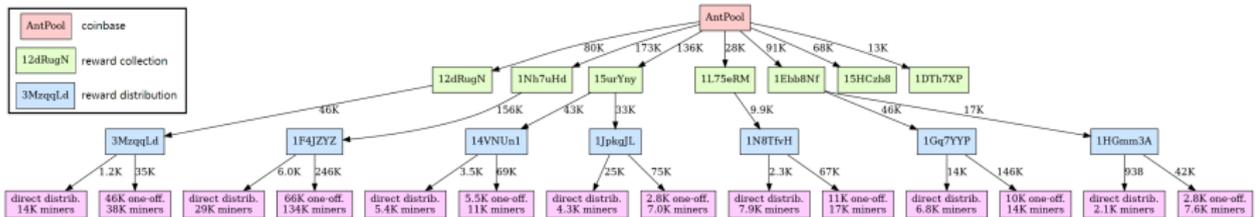
Miners

Miners: Provide Verification of Transactions



- Mining is done in pools
 - Provide coinsurance by pooling capacity of miners
 - Highly concentrated
 - Majority of pools are registered in China
- But mining pools are not miners!
- Pools' power depends on the size distribution of miners
- We identify miners by analyzing pool distributions ~ 250K miners

Mining Pool Distribution: AntPool Example

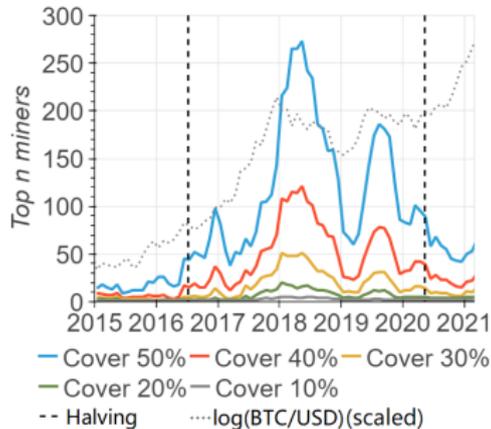


Mining Pool Distribution: AntPool Example

Input (1)	100.00000000 BTC	Output (101)	99.99956891 BTC
bc1q9z2v54h9h9zj9m4m9z1zchsc5p8vaw	100.00000000	3RtxFTqgtpe4yTrruzQ9FJazPqr4WA8P 1F95AgpoV9Jjka6KUEV8qYkH8t3K803U 1AS8FeSyABaA7hevS1AgYFmsQspz8LvUUL 1C4nCuabqP6659MLUab2qTHZTFEghxKode 1kyBkoXWwoepT5jg1AHLdKQz7fXk3w8qC 16A9EBdtwAUhah0rhJjz4fwkng9q7Gg 125mFvMh1DJJeS2Ymz27Dkq9qT4fLvkdhf 15xVYLbcx5oPjJ9heS3ckjYEPaUfLwQ8B 182x1vUkadw8why0Kc24962duqTjJTW2K 14jJ19xqbP8bs3aA1TQ83FepXPhg1nYcnx 37zxCxaGAwkiubS2lp5phdFellPpfzbcOQ 3t0hAuGS6t0emcnw3Zca088m1YzJqjb 34PhP7LGD5z6sTr1ky12u3sq6CQV8ZqOno 31xvU6a3qgrkzK0E6nt8GWQJh9K851gX 1Q14wPq21h4rzzR0K5w6FU3Fuhw4LboK bc1q9z2v54jauw7chtscatnppm0se7kuq61cdf7 3B2YL2V5LKLTeHYEa5ebfk7nZEf8DdWMLj	0.00172563 0.00176233 0.00171996 0.00169417 0.00172348 0.00174608 0.00166176 0.00172331 0.00167036 0.00174626 0.00165418 0.00167426 0.00172631 0.00170177 0.00168213 99.78074499 0.00165643

Input (1)	99.78074499 BTC	Output (20)	99.78065393 BTC
bc1q9z2v54jauw7chtscatnppm0se7kuq61cdf7	99.78074499	1J0JwZ6oqzfvH4S1Rhet8PTzUqawfrBQX 3kyQYAcPvSKcVLDInvcs8zyDuaEzoel0C 109kQhuz298zQ6wPax9M9epqC2pG5z3A 1LcRSDPgWAFa89TAFv5o58sR87yM86GM 17hewz69USEdqP4uoGo6aN1e8Lw4srm 35v2NrFuZEnnsdG9CF8P8p15nrP4xN5c 19814D5t2otur8kqCSPQ2oANDPuR1pkY8k 3Jd2x9dH1FypL436G1QLHoNpz12vLLr712 15pxnvTp31Uxq8hNDhh3a1RNBTL5m66 3BzjFV4J3EPe1912XevRga4vpxzr183Qv 331Fy35s05ArCrokQ8o90RnzgSR2N9Pf 1ALNyPMW2Xhzc0LkRlprretxssyHd8Ke 187d9An3uK0ebbr7vbfJRQv8LwLufubYEP 1LUQhny8BrFjyAfdLrehtFahJjQnqJ8KodC 1Q6q2JfKzC63pu9KLowB7588PLKyTmvEJ 3C9hMhPKZcwtgY8R5hR5GstDshSA19CCr 93T148L8L8L7L9F8V9V10A1L2A0A8L88881	0.00123170 0.00144571 0.00196242 0.00148628 0.00125892 0.00123629 0.00106963 0.00123479 0.00244746 0.00104614 0.00171861 0.00121873 0.00123833 0.00122980 0.00125545 99.75466391 0.00095171

Concentration of Mining Capacity



- Mining capacity is concentrated
- Concentration varies with the Bitcoin price
- High concentration increases systemic risk and makes it easier to collude to ensure that miners continue to earn rents in equilibrium

Main Takeaways

- The majority of Bitcoin volume is for trading activity
- Exchanges are central entities on the blockchain
- The current regulation has limited effect on preventing tainted flows from entering into circulation
- The Bitcoin eco-system is still dominated by large and concentrated players:
 - Bitcoin ownership is concentrated
 - Mining industry is concentrated

Thank You!